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TEXT OF EIGHT-NATION AMAZON PACT TREATY

PY051923Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jul 78 p 8 PY

[Text of Amazon Pact signed in Brasilia on 3 July]

[Text] The republics of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela:

Aware of the importance their own areas within the Amazon region have as parts of their territories;

Motivated by the common purpose of combining efforts being undertaken within their respective territories, as well as between themselves, to promote the harmonious development of the Amazon, to make possible the just sharing of that development among the contracting parties, to raise the standard of living of their peoples, and to integrate their Amazon territories within their national economies;

Convinced of the need to share their experience regarding the promotion of regional development;

Considering that attaining the integral development of their respective Amazon areas is necessary to maintain a balance of economic growth and environmental preservation;

Aware that both socioeconomic development and preservation of the environment are responsibilities inherent in the sovereignty of each state and that cooperation among the contracting parties will facilitate the discharge of thse responsibilities by broadening some joint efforts being made to preserve the ecology of the Amazon;

Certain that cooperation on common specific matters among Latin American nations contributes to the advancement of integration and solidarity in Latin America;

Believing that this treaty marks the beginning of a cooperation process which will accrue benefits for their own countries and for the Amazon as a whole,

Resolve to sign the following treaty:

Article I.

The contracting parties agree to undertake joint efforts and actions to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazon areas so that these efforts and actions may produce equitable and profitable results for the parties concerned, as well as for the preservation of the environment by the rational exploitation of the region's natural resources.

Single Paragraph. For these purposes, they will exchange information, make agreements and operative understandings, and work out the appropriate legal instruments to make possible compliance with the objectives of this treaty.

Article II.

The present treaty will apply to the territories of the contracting parties within the Amazon Basin, as well as to any other territory of any of the contracting parties which, by its geographic, ecological or economic characteristics, is related to this basin.

Article III.

In keeping with and without restricting rights extended through unilateral acts, bilateral treaties and principles and norms of international law, the contracting parties mutually insure, on the basis of reciprocity, the broadest freedom of commercial navigation through the Amazon River and its international tributaries, with the only requirement of satisfying customs and police regulations in force within the respective territories.

As far as possible, those regulations should tend to be uniform in all these countries, as well as tend to facilitate navigation and trade.

Single paragraph. This article will not apply to domestic coastal navigation [navegacao de cabotagem].

Article IV.

The contracting parties proclaim that the exclusive use and utilization of natural resources inside their own territory is a right inherent to the states' sovereignty and that its exercise will not be subject to restrictions other than those imposed by international law.

Article V.

Considering the importance and the many functions of the Amazon Basin rivers in the economic and social development of the region, the contracting parties will make all necessary efforts to rationally utilize the basic resources of those rivers.

Artile VI.

So that the Amazon Basin rivers can be an effective vehicle of communication for the contracting parties, and with the Atlantic Ocean, the riverine states interested in solving a given problem affecting free and unobstructed navigation can, as the case may call for, undertake unilateral, bilateral or multilateral actions to improve and facilitate navigation.

Single paragraph. For this purpose, forms to eliminate physical obstacles for navigation will be studied, as will related economic and financial aspects, to make operations more adequate.

Article VII.

In view of the need for rational planning of Amazon flora and fauna so as to preserve the environmental balance of the region and to protect species, the contracting parties resolve:

A. To promote scientific research and exchange of technical personnel among the appropriate organizations of the countries involved in order to broaden their knowledge of the flora and fauna of their territories;

B. To establish a regular information exchange system on the protective measures which every state has adopted or will adopt within its Amazon territory, measures which will be included in an annual report which every country will submit.

Article VIII.

The contracting parties will promote the coordination of currently available health services within their Amazon regions and implement other measures they may think advisable in order to improve the health conditions of the region and the methodology aimed at preventing and fighting epidemics.

Article IX.

The contracting parties agree to establish close cooperation in the field of scientific and technological research in order to create more appropriate conditions for stepping up the economic and social development of the region.

Paragraph 1: For the purpose of this treaty, technical and scientific cooperation between the contracting parties may be implemented in the following manner:

A. Joint or coordinated implementation of research and development programs;

B. Creation and operation of research institutes or experimental production or training centers;

C. Organization of seminars and lectures, exchange of information and documents, and organization of means aimed at the dissemination of this information.

Paragraph 2: The contracting parties can, whenever they believe it necessary and appropriate, request the participation of international organizations in the realization of studies, programs or projects stemming from the technical and scientific cooperation methods defined in Paragraph 1 of this article.

Article X.

The contracting parties agree that it is appropriate to create an adequate system of basic services and facilities among their countries, especially in the area of transportation and communications. Therefore, they undertake to study the best way to establish or improve the interconnection of highways, river and air transportation, and telecommunications, taking into consideration the plans and projects which each country may have made to achieve the top priority objective, which is the total integration of each country's Amazon region into that country's economy.

Article XI.

In order to increase the rational utilization of the human and natural resources of each country's Amazon region, the contracting parties agree to encourage studies and joint measures aimed at promoting the economic and social development of their territories and to generate methods of complementation capable of strengthening the actions provided for in the national plans for these territories.

Article XII.

The contracting parties acknowledge the usefulness of equitable and mutually beneficial development of retail marketing of local consumption products among their respective Amazon border settlers by means of appropriate bilateral or multilateral accords.

Single paragraph. The contracting parties agree to grant special attention to the assessment of projects submitted by the less developed countries which demand joint effort and action.

Article XIII.

The contracting parties will cooperate to increase the flow of national and third country tourists within their respective Amazon territories without detriment to national regulations regarding the protection of local Indian cultures and natural resources.

Article XIV.

The contracting parties will cooperate to attain effectiveness in the implementation of whatever measures may be adopted for the preservation of ethnological and archeological heritage of the Amazon region.

Article XV.

The contracting parties will make every effort to maintain a continuing exchange of information and will cooperate among themselves and with Latin American cooperation organizations in whatever fields of actions are connected with the issues which are provided for in this treaty.

Article XVI.

The decisions taken and the commitments undertaken by the contracting parties in implementing this treaty will not prejudice projects and undertakings which they may wish to carry out within their respective territories within the framework of respect for international law and in line with the customary good behavior of neighboring and friendly nations.

Article XVII.

The contracting parties will be able to submit proposals for studies aimed at the implementation of projects of common interest for the development of their Amazon regions, and anything that may help fulfill the actions outlined in the present treaty.

Article XVIII.

The provisions of this treaty will in no way prevent the contracting parties from concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements on specific or generic issues, as long as these agreements are not contrary to the achievement of cooperation in the Amazon region established in this treaty.

Article XIX.

The signing of this treaty or its implementation will in no way affect international treaties or acts which are now in force among the parties, or any conflicts on limits or territorial rights existing among them. Nor can this treaty be invoked or interpreted to claim acceptance or relinquishment, assertion or modification, either directly or indirectly, expressly or tacitly, of the positions and interpretations maintained on these issues by each party.

Article XX.

Although a more adequate periodical schedule may be established later, the foreign ministers of the contracting parties will hold meetings every time they consider it appropriate or timely to establish the basic guidelines or their common policy, to study and evaluate the general status of the process of cooperation in the Amazon region, and to adopt decisions aimed at achieving the goals stated in this instrument.

Paragraph 2: A meeting of foreign ministers will be held at the initiative of any of the contracting parties as long as this party is supported by at least four other members.

Paragraph 2: The first meeting of foreign ministers will be held within the 2-year period following the date of enforcement of this treaty. The site and date of the first meeting will be established through talks among the foreign ministries of the contracting parties.

Article XXI.

High-level diplomatic representatives of the contracting parties will meet annually within the Amazon Cooperation Council [Conselho de Cooperacao Amazonica], having the following powers:

1. To assure compliance with the objectives and goals of this treaty;

2. To assure compliance with the decisions made at meetings of foreign ministers;

3. To recommend to all parties, when appropriate and timely, meetings of foreign ministers and the preparation of the appropriate agenda;

4. To consider the initiatives and projects proposed by the parties and to adopt the appropriate decisions to conduct bilateral or multilateral projects and studies which, if approved, will be implemented by permanent national commissions [comissoes nacionais permanentes];

5. To evaluate compliance with projects of bilateral or multilateral interest;

6. To adopt rules which will govern its functioning.

Paragraph 1: The council will be able to hold special meetings at the initiative of any of the contracting parties if the majority of the other members supports the initiative.

Paragraph 2: The sites of special meetings will be established on the basis of rotation, in alphabetical order, among the contracting parties.

Paragraph 3: The designation of the country in which the meetings will be held will be established on the basis of rotation in alphabetical order.

Article XXII.

The secretarial functions will be exercised pro tempore by the contracting party in whose territory the next regular meeting of the Amazon Ccoperation Council is to be held.

Single paragraph: The pro tempore secretary will send the appropriate documents to all parties.

Article XXIII.

The contracting parties will create permanent national commissions which will be in charge of implementing, in their respective territories, the provisions of this treaty, the decisions adopted both at the meetings of foreign ministers and of the Amazon Cooperation Council, and will engage in other activities which may be entrusted to them by each state.

Article XXIV.

If necessary, the contracting parties will be able to create special commissions designed to study problems and speciric issues related to the goals of this treaty.

Article XXV.

The decisions made in meetings held pursuant to the provisions of Articles XX and XXI will always require the unanimous vote of all signatories of this treaty. The decisions made in meetings held pursuant to Article XXIV will always require the unanimous vote of all members in attendance.

Article XXVI.

The contracting parties agree that this treaty will not be subject to reservations or interpretive declarations.

Article XXVII.

This treaty will have unlimited duration and will not be open to admission by other countries.

Article XXVIII.

This treaty will be ratified by the contracting parties, and the instruments of ratification will be delivered to the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Paragraph 1: This treaty will go into effect 30 days after delivery of the last instrument of ratification by the contracting parties.

Paragraph 2: A party desiring to renounce this treaty will have to notify its intention to the other contracting parties at least 30 days before formally delivering the instrument of renouncement to the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil. The effects of this treaty will cease for the party which has renounced it 1 year after having formally renounced it.

Paragraph 3: This treaty will be drafted in Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and English, and all versions will be equally binding.

FOREIGN MINISTERS EXPECT CAPITAL FOR AMAZON PACT

PY060226Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Although the text of the Amazon Pact does not specify the source of financing for physical projects in the region, the foreign ministers of the signatories of the treaty stated yesterday that there will be no difficulty in using foreign capital. In a meeting held at Itamaraty, all signatories agreed on immediately launching a campaign to inform the public and, at the same time, they vowed to work to expedite the ratification of the treaty as much as possible. Last night Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira gave a banquet for the visitors.

ANDEAN RESERVE FUND TO BE INITIATED 14 JULY

PY051621Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Bogota--The five Andean Pact finance ministers will meet in Lima on 14 July to implement the Andean Reserve Fund, which was created 3 years ago.

Colombia will be the host country for the new organization and wants to lead it. At the meeting it will propose former Minister (Fernando David Iaskarevich) as fund president, according to (German Votero de los Rios), general manager of the bank of the republic.

The fund will have an initial capital of $240 million and will finance balance of payments imbalances in trade among the five countries. The contributions of capital will be $60 million for Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, and $30 million for Ecuador and Bolivia.

MINISTER MONTES ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

PY04020yY Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] According to diplomatic sources, the USSR has invited Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes to visit Moscow on a date yet to be established.

The Argentine foreign minister has accepted the invitation to visit the USSR, which maintains important trade relations with our country which may be increased to mutual advantage.

This visit by Montes must be included in the very full agenda of activities to be carried out abroad during the rest of the year. Most of them will involve the goal of expanding and diversifying markets for Argentine products and for consolidating bilateral relations.

CLARIN reported yesterday that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had also extended a similar invitation. This was announced at the conclusion of a long luncheon for Navy Commander Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera in Bucharest.

But Montes must also attend the nonalined countries meeting this month. On that occasion, in addition to the political questions which the bloc must debate, there will be the opportunity to tie the knots which will serve the same purposes. [as published] The meeting will take place in Belgrade.

In the case of the USSR, it must be noted that it is the supplier of the turbines for the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex, the first project implemented jointly with Uruguay and the first binational enterprise in Latin America.

Soviet technicians have also been charged, by the state water and power enterprise, with the feasibility study of the so-called development of the Middle Parana, a very large multipurpose project which Argentina must undertake while taking into account the indispensable development of the littoral region.

The national decision regarding this project must surely greatly interest the USSR in view of possible participation in supply technology and equipment, which will allow it to reduce its unfavorable trade balance with our country.

Further Details

PY040212Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2210 GMT 3 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul--Sources close to the Foreign Ministry have reported that the president is considering his approval regarding acceptance of the invitations, extended by the USSR and Romania, for the foreign minister to visit these two countries. The same sources added that it was Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes himself who made this fact known during an interview with an international news agency. Montes also indicated that the visits had not yet been decided upon because respective analyses made by high government circles had not been concluded. Montes indicated that one of the things that stopped him from saying something about the possibility that these visits might be made was that there will be a delay until Navy Commander Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera returns, in order to evaluate the results of his trip to Romania and other European countries.

MASSERA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

For Bucharest Domestic Service and AGERPRES coverage of an official visit by Adm Emillio Eduardo Massera, see the Romania section of 29 June and subsequent issues of Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

'EXCESSIVE' LABOR MEETINGS DISTURB CGT INTERVENTOR

PY042020Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Jul--Col Jose Hipolito Nunez, interventor of the General Labor Confederation [CGT], has strongly reprimanded leaders of the Committee of 25 and the Action and Work Commission for the excessive number of labor meetings which are being held. He warned them that in the future they must not hold such meetings without requesting prior permission, as required by legislation now in force.

Between 1700 and 1900, Colonel Nunez successively met with leaders Roberto Garcia (taxidrivers union) and Enrico Mico (clothing workers) of the Committee of 25; Manuel Diz Rey (Traveling salesman), one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Action and Work Commission; and Oscar Santiago Serpa from the national sanitary works.

The CGT leaders were reportedly called in because a recent workers meeting had a distinctly "political coloration."

The labor leaders who reported to the CGT were advised that in the future they will have to ask permission from their group interventors before holding workers' meetings, and they were also told that they must present their demands to the CGT, which is the natural forum for labor questions.

Colonel Nunez called in the labor leaders at the same time as the scheduled beginning of the meeting of the Peronist Labor Movement, a movement resulting from the merger of orthodox and verticalist sectors, on the one side, and verticalist dissidents, on the other. But the meeting proceeded normally.

Leaders of some 30 unions of verticalist dissidents--such as bank employees, the railroad union, oil industry workers, state gas workers, printers, insurance employees, and others--gathered at the headquarters of the traveling salesmen.

Voices of agreement were heard during this meeting on the need to continue searching for unification of the labor movement and for the establishment of basic programs toward that objective.

To prepare that basic program, a commission was elected, which will be composed of representatives of the following unions: traveling salesmen, railroad and state oil.

At the same time, at the headquarters of the Argentine Federation of Taxidrivers Union, a plenum of the Peronist Labor Movement took place with the attendance of some 80 union leaders, including secretaries general and heads of sections. Others in attendance were: Roberto Garcia (taxidrivers), Jose Rodriguez (SMATA) [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers], Alberto Campos (UOM) [Metallurgical Workers Union], Ricardo Perez (truckers), Roberto Dighon (tobacco industry), Lorenzo D'Angelo (construction), Raul Ravitti (railroadmen), Santiago Serpa (nation's sanitary works) and Jose Luis Castillos (united drivers).

Before the meeting ended--it went into recess without a date being set for its resumption--a leader stated that he had been in Magdalena last Sunday with the secretary general of UOM and the secretary general of the 62 organizations, Lorenzao Miguel. He explained that Miguel had expressed his support for the work being conducted by the Peronist Labor Movement.

The plenum approved the performance of the labor delegation to the Geneva conference and particularly the speech given by tire industry leader Juan Serrano at the conference.

The report was given by Ricardo Perez, who noted the impact made among the world's labor representatives by the speech of the Argentine workers. Part of the report was made by Jose Luis Castillo, who informed the plenum that an invitation extended to the Argentine labor delegation to go to the United States was not accepted, "in order to prevent distorted interpretations."

One of the subjects which predominated at the meeting was that regarding the division within the verticalist sector. Criticism of the dissidents was heard, especially "because they did not come here to state their position."

Several leaders participated in the debate to state their desire to put an end to the "Geneva episode" and to turn attention to the pressing problems of the workers.

In view of this, the meeting began to discuss proposals which the executive board of the Peronist Labor Movement will submit at the coming meeting of the Committee of 25, which was announced for the day after tomorrow, although this will have to be confirmed later, in view of the warning issued by labor officials.

There were, among others, those who proposed a minimum salary of 150,000 pesos, the removal of the economic team, the implementation of the professional associations law without any amendments, the rejection of the social works law, the suspension of the new rent law, and finally the freedom of arrested union leaders and Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

MASSERA, FRENCH MINISTER DISCUSS MISSING

PY051854Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 5 Jul--It was officially reported that the problem of missing or detained French citizens in Argentina was discussed at length during a meeting between Adm Emilio Massera, member of the Argentine military junta, and French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud.

According to the French Foreign Ministry, Massera, who is also commander of the Argentine Navy, also discussed with Guiringaud the international situation and relations between France and Argentina.

The report emphasized that the problem of missing and detained French citizens in Argentina was discussed at length.

Massera arrived from London on a private visit to the French capital and, according to a diplomatic source, he will return to Buenos Aires tonight.

PEREDA ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON POLITICS, ECONOMIC GROWTH

PY0522100Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 78 pp 1, 3, 5 PY

[Excerpts] People's Nationalist Union [UNP] candidate Gen Juan Pereda Asbun has answered a questionnaire submitted by EL DIARIO, making a number of observations regarding the situation of the nation and his objectives, in case he is elected president.

[Question] If you are elected, will there be any new rule for the relations between the executive and legislative branches?

[Answer] We will maintain ourselves within the framework set by our constitution, but we will urge each branch of the state to fulfill its own duties in the most effective and responsible way.

[Question] Do you personally believe in "formal democracy?"

[Answer] I believe that "formal democracy," as you call it, contains a great historical challenge: that of rising to the new tasks of our times. The future of this sociopolitical system depends on its ability to give an effective answer to the problems posed by our conditions of backwardness and dependency.

[Question] Will the parties forming the UNP share the functions of power proportionally?

[Answer] The most important thing for us is not the sharing of power but rather the possibility of carrying forward a general development project for the country. Within this project not only the parties will be given responsibilities, but all persons, groups, organizations, institutions and social sectors of the country which feel their commitment to the Bolivian revolution.

[Question] What is the role to be played by the great majority of independent citizens?

[Answer] I believe that when such a project is to be carried forward, such as the one we propose, there should be no independent citizens. We recognize only two sectors: those who are with the Bolivian revolution and those who are not.

To those who are with the revolution our government will always be able to offer a place in the struggle and a channel for their ideas and actions for the benefit of the fatherland.

[Question] What government economic policies are you proposing?

[Answer] The socioeconomic development strategy proposed in my government program simultaneously combines the growth of the economy with an equal redistribution of the benefits of this growth among the different social sectors of the country, particularly the low-income sectors.

The Bolivian sector which best adapts to a model is the rural sector, which will receive the special attention of my government. But this does not mean that the other sectors will be disregarded, particularly mining and hydrocarbons, which must become pillars of the structure by making a contribution with their surpluses.

It is necessary to emphasize that our strategy is not to be interested only in improving the country's economic statistics but particularly to substantially improve the quality of life of the Bolivian people.

In economic terms, this is basically a problem of investments, particularly how investments are made, and in the special case of Bolivia, where more than 70 percent of the economic activity is in the hands of the state, it becomes a problem of public expenditures.

According to this program investment in the rural sector will be substantially increased.

The overall rural development we propose is an economic and social solution for more than 70 percent of the country's population, with the resulting benefit to all other sectors.

[Question] Will you continue to encourage the attraction of foreign capital?

[Answer] The idea is to implement projects which will have a real impact on national development and for the payment conditions of these resources to adjust to the economic possibilities of the country. Naturally, it would not be wise to stop the flow of foreign capital due to the shortage of internal savings and investment demands for the achievement of our development.

[Question] What is your opinion on the current Bolivian foreign debt?

[Answer] Any intelligent citizen realizes that the problem of the foreign debt is being used demagogically by those who try to discredit the present system. The figures are arbitrarily given and they are far from real. The government has published an extensive report on the subject which includes not only the real figures of our foreign debt but its use in more than 200 important projects.

Converting all figures to 1970 constant dollars to be able to establish a comparable average, our net debt up to 1971 was $591 million. Between 1972 and 1978, $536 million in debts were contracted, in other words, less than in 1971. Adding up the two periods we have $1,109 million [as published], which is the total Bolivian net debt. There is a contracted net debt of $1,784 million. The $765 million difference has not been disbursed so far and, therefore, is not a real debt.

I believe that the real problem is truly presented above, as is the twisted interest of the opposition.

[Question] It is said that our situation is no longer stable. Will your government devalue the currency?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there are problems, and not only in the economic field. But the reasons for these problems are caused abroad.

The pressures of a critical world economy are directly reflected in dependent countries such as ours. Despite this situation, Bolivia was able to overcome this crisis without further consequences for Bolivians.

Through our eco ıic policy, which responds to the demands of reality, we are sure to be able to cope successfully with all the problems which may arise.

Regarding a devaluation of the currency, my platform has established the objective of stabilizing our currency, and we will make every effort to achieve this.

[Question] How would you stimulate the economy in the agricultural sector?

[Answer] As I indicated to you before, our strategy for socioeconomic development is based on overall rural development. In this respect there are two distinct programs: one intended for the traditionally small agricultural sector, which is characteristic of the altiplano region and the valleys, while the other is intended for agricultural activities of an extensive and modern nature, which are to be found in the eastern region. The increase in productivity, as required by the respective model, must parallel the implementation of adequate internal and external market mechanisms. Agroindustry is the necessary complement of this policy for bringing progress to the rural sector. The development of industries which use large work forces is the basic idea for investment in this sector.

[Question] Will you implement some type of mechanism regarding nationalized mining, specifically regarding the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]?

[Answer] My government definitely will subject public enterprise to extensive reorganization. The great task is to make this sector an efficient and profitable instrument, not only for its own sake but also to decidedly contribute to the country's overall development. In COMIBOL's case, its reorganization will be implemented with the direct participation of its workers, who have much to contribute.

[Question] What will your government do regarding international policy and especially regarding the maritime problem?

[Answer] My government's international policy will be based on the following principles:

That Bolivia may participate in international relations in its own way and always protecting its legal interests.

To take advantage in an effective manner of the Bolivian strategic situation in the region.

To express active solidarity with Third World countries in order to strengthen developing countries dealing with the industrialized nations.

To work systematically for the reestablishment of a new international economic order.

Regarding the maritime problem, we have a strategy which will be adjusted to the studies of the current government and with the proposals of the country's various institutions.

This strategy essentially takes into account the feelings and the ideas of the people; that all negotiations must be carried out within the framework of the international morality which befits our present time; that we will take the historical background very much into account; and as a basic criterion we will insist that the return to the sea must be sovereign and in terms which may benefit the overall development of Bolivia.

[Question] With the coming of the centennial anniversary of the War of the Pacific, do you and your advisers feel that there exists the danger of a second confrontation?

[Answer] No. Bolivia's landlocked situation has been understood by all American peoples and the world. Its solution is important for a civilized coexistence of all the continent and of all humanity. The peoples of America are aware that the development of the region is a priority and an armed confrontation is, therefore, beyond all possibility because the first objective of the continent is to improve the living conditions of the American individual and not to destroy it.

[Question] Do you believe that your government will be able to maintain a certain degree of independence from the United States?

[Answer] Bolivia is a sovereign and free country and acts in accordance with these principles and consistently with the principles of mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries.

Nevertheless, as a dependent and underdeveloped country, Bolivia will take certain steps to overcome the foreign factors which thwart its full development. It is obvious that, with the exception of minority groups which work for external interests, most of the population can solidarily support the implementation of historical projects of liberation.

[Question] What will be your government's position regarding socialist powers?

[Answer] Bolivia maintains and will maintain relations with all those countries which want to cooperate in national development. These relations will be based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in a country's domestic affairs. Bolivia needs capital and technology to carry out many development projects and the socialist countries have the capital and the technology we need. We must also take into account that the defense of raw material prices must be a world movement, wherein most developing countries may participate, without taking into account the ideology of the respective governments.

ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES TO BE RESTRICTED

PY060222Y La Paz Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Summary] "The La Paz Department Prefecture has decided that from 0000 Friday until 0000 Monday, any political campaigning through any medium is forbidden, as is selling and drinking alcoholic beverages both in the city and in rural areas."

The La Paz prefect released the pertinent decree today, and he indicated that no rally can be carried out. So all public buildings, decentralized agencies and universities must be closed from 0000 Saturday, 8 July, to 1200 on Monday. The prefect read other provisions of the decree:

[begin recording] Absolutely forbidden for 24 hours on election day are: carrying weapons, knives, (?whips), sticks or any other blunt instruments, except for the security forces; holding public events; driving with private or public vehicles, except those authorized by the National Electoral Court. "Those citizens who do not obey the legal provisions mentioned above in this decree will be subject to the corresponding sanctions." Given and signed by the La Paz Department Prefecture on 5 July 1978. [end recording]

REDEMOCRATIZATION FRONT OFFICIALLY CREATED 1 JULY

PY011605Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0527 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 30 Jun--Several political figures, all opponents of the Brazilian military regime, officially created here today the National Redomocratization Front. Shortly before the event took place the government had ordered TV and radio censorship with regard to information related to the creation of this opposition movement.

The ceremony took place at the Legislative Assembly Building of Sao Paulo State--the only place authorized by the government--in a hall filled with people, among them Senator Magalhaes Pinto, dissident candidate for president for the official National Renewal Alliance Party, and Gen Euler Bentes Moneiro, a possible presidential candidate for the opposition.

The ceremony was also attended by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only opposition party in the country.

The leaders of the National Redemocratization Front stressed that it was not a political party but a movement designed to group all opponents of the military regime who want the end to arbitrariness, a broad and unrestricted amnesty, the creation of a constituent assembly, direct presidential and legislative elections, and the abrogation of censorship.

"We are men of differe learnings. We do not have, nor do we seek, a single program of action, but we all agree on one point: the struggle for the return of a sovereign nation," stated Senator Magalhaes Pinto.

Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro, who has some support among active army officers, stated that his participation in the front will help prevent the danger of confrontation, emphasized the severe economic and financial difficulties of the country and expressed his desire to let the nation speak and rebuild its democratic institutions.

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes harshly criticized the government-decreed censorship with regard to the creation of the front. "This censorship proves the weakness of the government. The government is weak, the front is strong," said Guimaraes.

Spokesman Calls Front Illegal

PY051547Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Jul 78 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Colonel Rubem Ludwig, official spokesman for the presidency, said yesterday that the National Redemocratization Front is considered illegal by the government and he cited Article 120 of the party organic law, which forbids "any organization for political or electoral purposes which has not met the legal requirements to be declared a political party."

Ludwig also said that the Electoral Court, based on the single paragraph of Article 120, may ban new rallies promoted by the National Redemocratization Front. That paragraph empowers the Superior Electoral Court and the regional electoral courts to take "all possible measures to put a stop to irregular activities at once."

Colonel Ludwig also explained that the prohibition against radio and television stations broadcasting the ceremony held in Sao Paulo to launch the National Redemocratization Front was based on provisions of the party organic law and the electoral code.

The broadcasting of the inauguration of the National Renewal Alliance presidential candidate, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, was perfectly normal, according to Colonel Ludwig, since Article 240 of the electoral code permits candidates to do so "only after they have been chosen by party convention."

Bar Asserts Legality

PY010308Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Raymundo Faoro, president of the Federal Council of the Brazilian Bar Association [OAB], has stated that the National Redemocratization Front is not illegal, and therefore its coordinators have the right to continue the movement.

Faoro criticized the draft law on magistrates, noting that the proposal is not in keeping with the thinking of the OAB, because it is based on authoritarian ideas.

BRAZILIAN-LIBYAN COMMISSION CONCLUDES SESSION

PY010134Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira today presided over the closing ceremony in Brasilia of the meetings held by the Brazilian-Libyan joint commission. These talks were primarily designed to discuss trade between the two countries in recent years and to study specific measures to intensify commercial, cultural, scientific and technological relations between the two countries.

Brazil and Libya today signed an agreement on basic cooperation and an agreement on technical, scientific and technological cooperation.

ABREU'S COMPLAINT AGAINST FIGUEIREDO SHELVED

PY010312Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Sources close to the office of the army minister have confirmed that Gen Belfort Bethlem ordered the shelving [mandou arquivar] of the note presented by Ge Hugo Abreu against Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. However, the Army Ministry's press office has not confirmed or denied this report. For his part, General Abreu said that he knew nothing about any action taken in relation to his note.

FIGUEIREDO SELECTS COLASUONNO AS ECONOMIC ADVISER

PY050323Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 4 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Miguel Colasuonno, former mayor of Sao Paulo, has become the economic adviser of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo by agreeing to become Figueiredo's liaison with businessmen and other sectors of the Brazilian society.

These contacts will be designed to formulate an economic policy of broad participation rather than merely following the traditional governmental policy of going from top to bottom.

PINOCHET DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

PY052012Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Summary] "Pres ent Pinochet today reiterated that it would be unspeakable madness to think of any possibility of staging an armed confrontation with Argentina. He noted that the No 2 Joint Argentine-Chilean commission is holding normal meetings in Buenos Aires. During his meeting with journalists the president also discussed other issues of national interest, such as salary readjustment, U.S.-Chilean relations and his policy of not promising anything."

The president also gave his word that he has not sent anyone as his personal envoy to Buenos Aires carrying any special message. He also stated that he has not held any telephone conversation with Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

"Reiterating the madness which a conflict with Argentina would mean, the president added that everybody knows how wars start but nobody knows how or when wars end."

"The president added: A war would mean the loss of many lives and resentment between two friendly nations for many years. I dismiss the unspeakable idea of war. We must seek formulas to achieve a peaceful and legal solution."

"When he was reminded that during a recent interview he had noted that Chile has never lost a war, Pinochet noted that this was true and added: We are a peace-loving nation but we have to be antagonized and only then do we strike back. Nevertheless, I must reiterate that war would be madness. Chile and Argentina are very wise nations and both know that a conflict means, particularly those of us who are in the government.

Regarding the situation with the United States, President Pinochet stated that he never doubted the return of U.S. Ambassador George Landau.

Regarding certain rumors about changes in the leadership of the government junta, General Pinochet warned that if foreign pressure becomes so great as to cause domestic unrest, the reaction of the Chilean people (?will surprise everyone). The president said that the support of the people has not diminished. He added that the problem is in Santiago, where a small group of persons is active in causing trouble and he is the main target because he has not opened the doors for politicians.

"Finally, regarding the recent rumors, the president stated that he believes this campaign is aimed at causing the fall of the Chilean Government. But he added: It would be a good thing if the promoters of these rumors ask themselves if a change will be good for the country."

EDITORIAL CHALLENGES JUNTA'S SUSPENSION OF LA SEGUNDA

Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Jun 78 p 3 WA

[Editorial: "Suspension of LA SEGUNDA"]

[Text] The suspension of the daily LA SEGUNDA for 2 days, ordered by the military authority of the metropolitan area, clearly constitutes an unforeseen method of restricting more freedom of the press.

In the first place, the legal propriety of the measure is arguable, a matter which must be aired in the courts. But, proper or improper with respect to the law, the result cannot be changed by judicial order until after the 2-day suspension has elapsed. In fact, then, the punitive or intimidating effect of the decision cannot be changed.

This is the first time that a widely circulated daily has been banned by administrative decision. The outrage that resulted in the suspension of EL MERCURIO was initiated by a judicial decree issued at the behest of a public enterprise in the time of President Allende, but not even the Allende government administratively suspended a daily. This offers some measure of the significance of LA SEGUNDA's suspension.

This action has been taken as the OAS General Assembly is taking place in Washington. It is not always possible for a government to choose the propititious moment for its administrative decisions, but one must admit that this does not seem to be the most suitable time to suspend the appearance of a daily.

We have read commentaries from the Social Communications Directorate which point out the responsibility of the information media. One can easily understand that the excessess of the journalistic profession, not always sensitive to the true problems of the country, could create very serious difficulties for our civic well-being. But no consideration whatsoever could convince our daily that silencing a journalistic organ is justified. If we accept this situation or remain silent, EL MERCURIO would lose its authority to protest and defend itself against possible tyrannical excesses of extremists in the future, as well as nullify the significance of the battles fought in the past in defense of public liberties and EL MERCURIO's own freedom of expression.

The authorities must understand that we are invoking a principle that has been seriously breached and in the name of which the great civil battle was launched which morally repudiated Marxism, making possible the legitimization of the military takeover of 11 September.

It would be idle for us to defend specific professionally written pieces published on one page or another of the sanctioned daily. What is important is that the government not expose another flank to attack from abroad by taking this measure. What is important is that the precedent not be set that liberty is at the mercy of the government. What is important is that the military regime not give the impression that it is interested in limiting Chileans' flow of information.

The democratic press has supported the military government on sensitive domestic and foreign issues, secure in the belief that this support was the guarantee of freedom for all. In this same security, it has not objected enought to the restrictive regulations affecting it.

The decision we are discussing here thwarts these ends and tends to render this patriotically offered cooperation meaningless. We know that the authorities' intentions remain just, but we know full well that they are committing a serious error, that the only way for the government to cope with presumed excessess of communications media is through the courts, and it would be fatal for the journalists and for all free men to accept the situation described here without protest.

We ask then that the military authority reconsider the measure, and we express our most sincere solidarity with the editor, the journalists, and the rest of the workers of the daily LA SEGUNDA.

LA SEGUNDA SAYS U.S. PRESSURED VENEZUELA AT OAS

PY040346Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 3 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago Chile, 3 Jul--The evening newspaper LA SEGUNDA indicated here today that Venezuela was pressured by Washington and acted with obedient obsequiousness during the recent OAS hemispheric meeting. In an editorial, the newspaper analyzes the critical position adopted by the Venezuelan delegation to the OAS regarding the human rights situation in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Jose Maria Machin, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, proposed a vote which condemned these three countries without mentioning other countries on the continent. LA SEGUNDA asserts that his discriminatory defense of human rights only appears as another demonstration of obedient obsequiousness to U.S. pressures.

The editorial adds that the diligence with which Carlos Andres Perez's government has taken in hand the defense of U.S. interventionist policies only equals that which the Cubans show in complying with Moscow's instructions. The evening newspaper notes that Venezuelan President Perez was reported by the U.S. press as a member of the CIA.

MINISTER REFUSES ECONOMIC REPORT TO FRG VISITORS

PY051910Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Text] In a letter sent to FRG legislators who were recently visiting Chile, Economy Minister Pablo Baraona states that to deliver a complete report about the Chilean economic situation to them would be a waste of time.

The economy minister notes that he was preparing a full array of economic reports to help these FRG legislators obtain an objective view of the Chilean economic situation when he learned from the press about their statement.

The economy minister adds that this statement merely confirmed the fear that many people and some newspapers had--that is, that their trip was a pretext for continuing their campaign against Chile.

He adds: Consequently, I believe that to carry on with what was promised is a waste of time. He ends the letter by stating that once again political commitments and personal ambition have prevailed over truth.

The letter sent by Economy Minister Pablo Baraona is addressed to FRG Christian Democrat legislators (Ernst Vaisemalder), (Gasin Kofman) and (Kurstat Muller Weiss).

BRIEFS

NEW FINANCIAL MAGAZINE--Santiago, Chile--A new financial magazine was issued here last night. The monthly NEGOCIO is an independent publication which, according to its director (Francisco Barahona), favors no political or financial group and has among its writers well-known figures of the economic and financial sector. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 78 PY]

ANDI PRESIDENT CALLS FOR POLITICAL DECISION BY ANDEAN GROUP

PA051953Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] The National Industrialists Association [ANDI] demanded in Cali a unanimous political decision by the member countries of the Andean group that will permit the mechanism of subregional economic integration to function effectively. [ANDI President] Echeverry Correa said that there is no purpose to the continuous trips by officials, the disbursement of travel expenses, the waste of time and the battle of dialectics in which the Andean group seems to have become involved.

Echeverry Correa said that if there is no political decision that will make it possible for the Andean group to function, it would be best to eliminate it.

CHURCH DENIES CONFLICT WITH GOVERNMENT

PA040240Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombian Episcopal Council President Msgr Mario Rebollo Bravo today emphatically denied a report broadcast by a radio network regarding a confrontation pitting the church against the government and the country's ruling classes. He said that the report is slanted and ill intentioned.

After emphatically denying the report, Monsignor Rebollo Bravo said that the Colombian church's consultation document, which it will present at the Puebla Conference in Mexico, does not include any point which directly or indirectly confronts the government or the socioeconomic sectors.

The report is slanted and irresponsible and the Colombian Episcopal Council condemns this kind of report and the manner in which it was made public, Monsignor Mario Rebollo Bravo said.

GOVERNMENT TO 'REVOLUTIONIZE' LABOR

PA060255Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Text] During the last days of its term, President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's administration will completely revolutionize the Colombian labor system by means of the implementation of Laws 26 and 27 on the rights of association and collective bargaining.

Labor Minister Juan Gonzalo Restrepo said today that the decree on the implementation of Laws 26 and 27, which form part of Agreements 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization, establishes a radical change in the country's existing labor structure. The minister said that these laws establish that the request to obtain legal status shall be processed automatically.

EL ESPECTADOR CHANGES POLICY ON SUPPORTING CANDIDATES

PA302343Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 27 Jun 78 p 2A PA

[Editorial: "Not Actors, but Spectators"]

[Excerpt] With very little respect for the person of the president-elect, Doctor Turbay Ayala, some newspapers other than EL ESPECTADOR and EL VESPERTINO have begun to publish their choices of presidential candidates for 1978 [as published], giving advice to those chosen on how they should behave and setting conditions in order to obtain their support.

Regarding this topic, we have given careful consideration as to what should be the most appropriate attitude for the country, as far as we are concerned. And today we want to tell our readers and friends that we have firmly decided never again to give our support to any presidential candidate. The last time we did a few months ago, our support went to distinguished former President Lleras Restrepo, convinced that his capabilities and prestige could serve to rectify some things that need correcting in Colombia. In the past 90 years, EL ESPECTADOR probably supported candidates in all political campaigns. From now on, as a newspaper, we shall not support another and in order to avail ourselves of our public rights we will give "adequate and equitable participation" to all candidates in our news coverage and commentaries.

This does not mean we are turning apolitical. On the contrary, day by day we will renew our support to those things that involve the welfare and progress of Colombia and to a greater abundance of progressive ideas and practices in its administration. We also know, however, that there will be a greater number of citizens who, with sound reasons, will oppose the participation of the "power of the press"--if it can be so called--in the promotion of candidates and thus enter into compromises which are not always compatible with the professional and patriotic exercise of journalism. As of this moment EL ESPECTADOR breaks any such bonds. We repeat, not because we want to be apolitical, but because we are fully dedicating ourselves to serve the highest interests of the Colombian people with a liberal criterion. We are thus loyal to the indelible directives of Don Fidel Cano.

PARTIES AGREE ON ELECTION OF CONGRESS OFFICERS

PA051519Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] A preliminary agreement on the election of new officers in the two chambers [of Congress] was reached last night during a bipartisan meeting that was attended by Felio Andrade Manrique, Hugo Escobar Sierra, Emiliano Diaz del Castillo and Cornelio Reyes for the Conservative Alvarist bloc and Edmundo Lopez Gomez, Paulina de Castro (Gonsalvo), Gustavo Balcazar Monzon, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizoza, German Zea Hernandez and Jaime Posada for the Liberal Party.

The proportional system will be maintained, respecting [words indistinct]. Consequently, the Liberals will hold the presidency and the second vice presidency of both chambers while the Conservative Party will fill the first vice presidencies.

The meeting was held in a climate of cordiality and understanding. Contacts with representatives of the Ospino-Pastranist sector, which has already stated its opinion regarding the agreements reached to date, will continue today at 1100.

DIPLOMAT SAYS IHRC DELEGATION TO BE RECEIVED

PY301725Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] After a meeting held at the OAS General Assembly, the Uruguayan representative said that Uruguay is willing to receive members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC].

Carlos Giambruno, the Uruguayan representative at the OAS, which is discussing human rights in Washington, said: We are willing to invite any members of the IHRC to visit Uruguay to see that this is a country of free men.

Giambruno held a controversial meeting with Venezuelan delegate Andres Aguilar, who presides over this commission. Giambruno said that the IHRC is capable and its members respectable, but that they made a mistake in the case of Uruguay because their reports were inaccurate and their conclusions false.

Giambruno said that he pointed out to the commission that excesses have been committed even in countries with great democratic traditions, such as the United States. At the end of the meeting the representatives agreed that mutual cooperation is necessary to clear up every aspect of this matter.

Rovira on IHRC Visit

PY050310Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Interview with Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira following his return from OAS assembly in Washington; date and place not given]

[Text] Asked for his impression of the resolutions passed by the OAS, Foreign Minister Rovira said:

[begin Rovira recording] Well, there have been a few resolutions. Perhaps the one which will be of more interest to you and to the country is that dealing with human rights. As you know, this resolution was based on a Venezuelan proposal, which charges Uruguay with alleged violations of human rights. The resolution which was adopted was different from the Venezuelan proposal, which was subject to several amendments and changes because it was (?misleading) and merited rejection.

[Question] Has any agreement been made to the effect of a visit related to human rights by representatives, not of the OAS, but of some of those who attended (?the OAS assembly)?

[Answer] No agreement has been made. Anyone willing to visit the country is welcome, so that everyone may know what is happening here, how things are, as we have stated time and again.

[Question] (?Should) Uruguay in some way agree to or seek a formula to have the commission visit the country? [passage indistinct]

[Answer] Well, fortunately, yes. A visit would undermine the country's sovereignty, wouldn't it? Furthermore, it is an extreme measure. Since Uruguay has been complying faithfully with its obligations to the IHRC by submitting every report which the IHRC has requested thus far, there can in no way be any justification, either from the legal or political viewpoint, to allow a visit by the IHRC.

[Question] What was the reaction to the presence of observers, namely, of Amnesty International, at the OAS assembly?

[Answer] There were many observers, but Amnesty International's representative was not an observer. Only governments can have observers. The representative from Amnesty International, or of any other private organization, was simply a guest of the OAS Permanent Council, as you know. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Despite your busy schedule, were you able to determine whether those persons who visited our country communicated our situation to the outside world, especially in the United States [passage indistinct]?

[Answer] Well, I want to tell you something. There is a wrong idea. It seems as though there is still the belief that the Uruguayan problem basically persists, but this is not true. There are many other things. There are so many other problems to consider that each problem must be considered at the proper time because, otherwise, (?it may be confused with something else).

[Question] Minister, I want to express my idea on this matter. The truth is that the (?attack) on Uruguay on the human rights issue, and even the quoting of the discussions involving the Venezuelan delegate, shows that subversion and human rights are confused or identified with each other.

[Answer] Well, I do not know how the press covered the issue but you should have heard the Venezuelan delegate. I would say, in sum, that he was utterly ridiculous to say that Gardel [famous Argentine tango singer] and Hector Varela [an Argentine director of a tango orchestra] were banned here. There was some sort of general laughter. We have no idea where the Venezuelan delegate obtained this information [passage indistinct] to explain to him how things are.

[Question] Minister, in conclusion, in what way can we say that this meeting was good for our country?

[Answer] Well, the country was able to state its views frankly, with sound elements of judgment. It was able to tell the truth, how things really are and how they are entirely different from what is believed outside.

VADORA REITERATES WILLINGNESS TO BE PRESIDENT

PY050312Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Lt Gen Julio Cesar Vadora has reiterated that he will agree to run as a candidate in the next election if the country demands it. Shortly before returning to Asuncion, the Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay also stated his complete agreement with the new organization of political parties on the basis of internal democratization. [passage indstinct]

BRIEFS

OIL PURCHASE, EXPLORATION--The director of the National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Cement has said that Uruguay will continue to purchase oil from Arab countries and possibly from Venezuela. He also said that the oil exploration in the Santa Lucia River Basin will last approximately 2 months. [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY]

MATUTINO DEFENDS PANAMA'S POSITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT OAS

PA010229Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jun 78 p 6A PA

["La Brujula Popular" column by Adolfo Benedetti: "Victory at the OAS"]

[Text] The position adopted by Panama's representative at the OAS meeting in firmly rejecting the demands of the U.S. delegation that our country submit a compulsory report on human rights represents a ratification of the Panamanian foreign policy in defense of our autonomy as a sovereign and free nation.

In justifying this position at the OAS, the Panamanian delegate explained that our country has been applying a policy of gradual democracy in allowing the return of all the political exiles and of respect for public liberties, as any observer of our situation who analyzes it without prejudice will conclude.

Although political parties still may not function legally and there is no law establishing their rights and obligations juridically, no one has tried to limit the freedom to hold meetings and the movement of those who belong to these parties or who claim to be members of those parties. Their statements, too, are given wide coverage in the news media.

As we stated on another occasion, radio and television commentators, without excluding press commentators, have broad discretional rights to state their opinions even if those opinions are critical of the actions of state officials or of the policies they may be trying to put into effect.

The issue here is a rejection of the diplomatic impositions of a very powerful country on weaker ones, even if the excuse is, as in this occasion, the controversial human rights issue, which although it does intrinsically deserve respect because of its ethical significance cannot be used as an excuse for outdated meddling at a time when hemispheric politics must be based on the mutual respect among nations that form the inter-American system.

To the satisfaction and pride of Panamanian diplomacy, the U.S. delegation withdrew some of the resolution's proposals that flagrantly attacked the dignity of the countries south of the Rio Grande, thus proving correct those who objected to its harsh and imposing terminology and making it known that the times when the U.S. strategy in international organizations was based on obstinacy and comtempt are over.

This tactical reconsideration by the U.S. delegates at the OAS implies a healthy rectification of methods and a wise reconsideration of what is just for our nationalities.

MINISTRY APPROVES GUATEMALAN PLAN ON RELATIONS

PA032208Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 3 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 3 Jul (Acan-EFE)--The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today expressed approval of Guatemala's plan to reestablish diplomatic relations with Panama. Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations in May 1977.

The official Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it is up to Guatemala, the country which unilaterally broke off relations, to take the first steps toward their reestablishment.

Official spokesman Baltazar Aizpurua told ACAN-EFE that "we await it with pleasure. We believe that the reestablishment of relations will be highly positive for the region."

During the past few weeks, friendly contacts have been taking place between Panamanian officials and persons linked to the government of President Romeo Lucas, who succeeded President Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia on 1 July. Those contacts have been highly positive and have created a favorable climate for the reestablishment of relations.

DOMINICAL BACKS GOVERNMENT ON NORTH SEA MEMORANDUM

PA022002Y Panama City DOMINICAL in Spanish 2 Jul 78 p 7A PA

[Editorial: "Justified Protest"]

[Text] The Panamanian Government has considered it advisable to object to the agreement signed a few months ago by the maritime authorities of the North Sea area, an agreement which, according to the opinion of the national authorities, constitutes aggression against Panamanian sovereignty concerning vessels sailing under the Panamanian flag.

According to the memorandum of understanding that triggered the government's protest, the signatory nations arrogate the right to board those vessels they consider to be operating under the so-called "flag of convenience" in order to conduct inspections on compliance with marine security regulations, labor laws, sanitary measures and so forth.

This constitutes a return to situations already abolished by international public law, a return to the times when vessels of many nations were boarded by officials of the big powers with the same pretext now invoked. The term "flag of convenience" was then invented to describe these vessels as "pirate ships" constituting, according to those big powers, a menace to world navigation and to the security of the seas and the ships' crews.

Specifically in the case of Panama, there were many insults against its national emblem. The Panamanian authorities met with many difficulties when they tried to inspect vessels registered in our country as part of this nation's merchant marine and which could not be inspected in view of the lack of corresponding cooperation.

To make the situation worse, the dockworkers unions in Great Britain and the United States mobilized to obtain embargos against the merchant marines of Panama, Liberia and other nations under similar pretexts.

It is true that in many cases the charges were not unfounded. In the case of Panama, however, the authorities were concerned because of the difficult problem posed by the fact that hundreds of vessels under the Panamanian flag rarely docked in ports under the nation's jurisdiction. However, the Panamanian Government was concerned about the problem and tried to enforce compliance with national and international regulations on navigation of the high seas.

According to international public law, it is the prerogative of the country that registers the vessels to inspect the security measures, working conditions, food, sanitation and so forth. The law does not permit other nations to arrogate rights. They do not have to board the vessels sailing in their territorial waters and conduct an inspection that should be conducted by the consular authorities of the nation that registered the vessel.

To allow that which is intended by the nations that endorsed the memorandum objected to by the Panamanian Government is to undermine our sovereignty, which is unacceptable particularly at this time in which the historic struggle to recover our sovereignty over the so-called Panama Canal Zone is about to conclude.

TREATY IMPLEMENTATION COMMISSIONS TO BE APPOINTED

PA051327Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The country's most important organizations will nominate capable persons to advise the preparatory work commissions on implementing the canal treaties. The commissions will develop action plans and policies with regard to the new responsibilities to be assumed by Panama.

This announcement was made by Edwin Fabrega, who told Televisora Nacional that next Thursday, 6 July, at 1700, a meeting will be held at the lottery building auditorium with the presidents of the country's most important organizations; such as civic and professional groups. Fabrega explained that Gen Omar Torrijos is inviting business, labor, peasant, professional, religious and commercial organizations to nominate capable persons to advise the various preparatory work commissions on implementing the treaties and the action plans and policies to be followed by Panama in keeping with its responsibilities. They will also offer advice on those matters that must be coordinated with the United States.

The chief of government's invitation to the organized groups is included in a letter signed by him. It will be presented to the various groups during Thursday's meeting at the lottery building auditorium.

Fabrega noted the importance of this meeting and said that it establishes a broad consultation system allowing wide participation in the definition of policies and implementation of the treaties.

The organization leaders should present, as soon as possible, a list of nominees for the various subcommissions, which number about 35. Fabrega added that these lists must be presented as soon as possible because the subcommissions should be working with their advisors two weeks after Thursday's meeting.

Once the lists are presented, people will be selected and appointed to the advisory commissions. The chief of government will later call a meeting in which he will establish the guidelines for the work to be done.

Fabrega said that some 350 persons will participate in this second meeting with Torrijos, keeping in mind that there are some 35 subcommissions and that there can be as many as 10 advisors on each subcommission.

During the meeting on Thursday, the government sector will be represented by Vice President of the Republic Gerardo Gonzalez, Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzales Revilla and Planning and Economic Policy Minister Nicolas Ardito Barletta. The government sector will also be represented by Edwin Fabrega, Rodrigo Gonzalez and Roberto Heurtemate, as well as representatives of the various organizations, who will number from 40 to 45.

BELIZE

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY AGENT MEETS ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL051400Y Belize City THE REPORTER in English 2 Jul 78 pp 1, 8 FL

[Text] Belmopan's government information service has provided proof positive that the Cuban special agent, Osvaldo Cardenas, chief of the Caribbean region of the Departmento de Las Americas, was in Belieze last April posing as a member of the Cuban delegation to the 3rd conference of the CDCC. [Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee].

THE REPORTER has been able to identify Cardenas from a photograph in a brochure prepared by the government information service.

Cardenas slipped into Belize unannounced, posing as part of the Cuban delegation, a ruse which allowed him to come and go incognito and to have on the spot discussions with communists in the government of Mr. George Price. Another photograph in the same brochure shows Cardenas in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Asad Shoman, attending a live theatre performance in Belmopan.

The presence of such a high ranking member of the Cuban Communist Party has alerted British authorities in Belize and in England, who later admitted that the British government was very much concerned about Cuba's secret ties with Belize in view of what the Cuban presence was doing in Africa.

Belmopan has ignored earlier newspaper reports which broke the news that Cardenas was in Belize and that he had had secret discussions with the attorney general, Mr. Asad Shoman. Since then, THE REPORTER has obtained a full description of Cardenas and has been able to make a positive identification from photographs which appeared in the government publication reporting the 3rd meeting of the CDCC which was held on April 17 and 18 in Belize City at the Belieze teachers training college.

Intelligence reports say the Department of the Americas has nothing to do with economic strategy in Cuba. It was once known as the D.G.I. or Departamento Guerrillero Internacional and is directly answerable to the Partido Communista de Cuba, which in turn is the most powerful policy-making group in Cuba today.

The P.C.C. (Partido Communista de Cuba), according to reports, can plan and immediately implement policies of subversion or open intervention of the type it has been doing in Africa, in Angola, Somalia, in Zaire and most recently in South Yemen.

Cuban influence in Belieze reached a new plateau after the failure of the January talks in London over the future of Belize. At these talks the British made it clear that a solution to the Guatemalan dispute was highly desirable for progress to be made towards the independence of Belize.

Later at a press conference Price told correspondents he would be returning home "to join the radicals".

Mr. David Stevens, special adviser to Dr. David Owen, the British foreign secretary, spent a week in May visiting the six districts of Belize on a fact-finding mission to "feel the pulse" of the people of Belize on such subjects as independence, land cession and the continued presence of British troops here. People from all walks of life took time out to explain that they regard Price's new flirtation with Cuba as dangerous and foolhardy brinkmanship.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT TO CURB STATE CONTROL OF ECONOMY

PA032242Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 3 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--President Rodrigo Carazo has said that his government will curb the growth of the structure which has created a statist-style capitalism in Costa Rica. The president said that he firmly supports the cooperative system, which in his opinion is closely tied to his government's principles.

Carazo Odio made these statements in his message on the celebration of the day of cooperativism.

He said that cooperativism is the best system by which to apply in the economic field the same principles which characterize and strenghthen democracy in the political field. His determination to reduce the scope of the government's influence over the national economy merely confirms his decision voiced during his campaign when he criticized the government's role in activities which, in his opinion, were better carried out by private enterprise.

The president said that cooperatives create common wealth and welfare when their activities are freely conducted and that they are capable of leading their efforts and the human forces toward loftier economic and social levels.

STRIKE ENDS AT TWO BANANA PLANTATIONS

PA040311Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] The strike at the Coopecariari and Coopeguadalupe banana plantations ended this afternoon. The 35-day strike resulted in 1.5 million colones worth of losses. A six-point agreement that ended the strike was signed at the labor minister's office this afternoon by representatives of the National Banana Growers Association and the union of agricultural and plantation workers of [words indistinct].

LA NACION: SCHISM DEVELOPS WITHIN SOCIALIST PARTY

PA301718Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Jun 78 p 6A PA

[Text] Deputy Mario Devandas Brenes has affirmed that a group headed by Romano Sancho has been expelled from the Costa Rican Socialist Party [PSC], but Sancho claims that a group led by Dvandas and Alvaro Montero Mejia has been expelled instead. Devandas, who represents the PSC in the United People's Coalition, said that the party has decided to expel eight membersof its Central Committee.

According to the communist representative, the measure was adopted because Sancho did not abide by an internal committee decision. Devandas did not say what it was, but explained that it was not a matter of great consequence. He added that in addition to Sancho, who was PSC secretary general at the time of his expulsion, seven other members were expelled for the same reason.

Questioned about the possibility of holding a referendum within the PSC in view of the measure against Sancho, Devandas said that "it remains to be seen if he has any backing among the rank and file." "However, to us the problem is not one of numbers but of principles," he said.

Devandas said that the crisis "has been overcome" with the expulsion of these party members. Regarding possible reaction by Sancho, he said that "reactions are unpredictable when one abandons principles." "Apart from other considerations," he said, "the attitude of these comrades was an implicit attempt against the unity of the left in our country." "The committee's decision staved off this situation and left the United People's Coalition unscathed. Consequently, I am the representative of socialist action [as published] in the coalition and political conditions remain unchanged," Devandas said in concluding.

Meanwhile, the PSC released a press communique last night in which Sancho affirms that Devandas, Montero and others were expelled instead. The communique states that "a number of errors and deficiencies of a political and organizational nature have become evident in our participation in other popular organizations, preventing our party from developing as a truly proletarian organization capable of pursuing its objectives." "These errors," it adds, "became evident in our party's internal life through a series of inadequate organizational practices, a weakening of our internal unity, confusion in regard to our objectives, personalism and egocentrism at various levels."

"A small group within the PSC leadership tried to impose a partisan view that perpetuated the errors and, in that sense, was an attempt against the unity and historical existence of the party as an option for the working class and the people. To achieve this end, they disavowed the party's militancy and tried to prevent, by word and deed, the development of a committee under conditions of equality by refusing to accept the holding of a consultative plenum to discuss the convening of the congress."

The PSC remarks that an irrevocable decision has been adopted to rid the party of these errors and "to expel a small group of leaders headed by Mario Devandas and Alvaro Montero Mejia from the party for trying to impose their own political concepts through undemocratic and antiparty practices." It adds that "the expulsion of these members strengthens the party in the sense that it enables us to more actively promote the correct concepts concerning organizational matters and the party's relations with the masses, ideology and development."

EL SALVADOR

FARN SUSPENDS NEGOTIATIONS ON MATSUMOTO KIDNAPING

PA052033Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A man who did not identify himself called EL DIARIO DE HOY, a Salvadoran newspaper, yesterday evening and announced the suspension of the negotiations concerning the kidnaping of Fujio Matsumoto, a Japanese business executive. The man claimed that he belongs to the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), the group that kidnaped the Japanese executive on 17 May. The anonymous caller said: "Since neither the government nor the family has accepted our demands, we are suspending the negotiations for the release of Mr Fujio Matsumoto." The caller said that the subversive organization will put Matsumoto on trial at a suitable moment and that the government and the Matsumoto family will be responsible for the outcome. The man said that there should be an end "to all that foolishness about the death of this gentleman because, even if judges and doctors state that they have identified his body, these are only efforts to close the case and discontinue the investigations."

GUATEMALA

LUCAS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION, AGRICULTURE

PA040302Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (AFP)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas said here today that his government will "seek to revitalize the Central American integration process." This process has consisted mainly of a common market to which Guatemala has exported much of its production for the last 15 years. President Tomeo Lucas said his government will revitalize theintegration process "so that its fruits will not benefit a special sector only but all Central Americans."

Support for Farmers

PA040258Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (AFP)--President Romeo Lucas, who assumed power on 1 July, said today that the Guatemalan Government will grant "maximum attention and importance to agricultural and livestock-raising activities." The president said that "the development of agriculture and livestock raising has been and will continue to be the most important component in the national economy" and that "the farmworker will be given special treatment."

According to Lucas, the new government also plans "an integral approach to and treatment of renewable natural resources aimed at reestablishing ecological conditions and preventing the extinction and depredation of the resources so as to insure human and animal life."

He said: "My government aims to foster the development of industry, tourism, mining and hydrocarbons." The president announced a "vigilant attitude" regarding nonrenewable natural resources. He said that "the riches of Guatemalan soil and subsoil should be used to meet the needs of the people."

He said that his government will foster "decentralization so that national development will be conducted in an integral manner, especially in the agricultural and livestock-raising sector."

MLN DECLARES OPPOSITION; NEW PARTIES SPECULATED

PA041537Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN] led by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, former vice president of the republic, yesterday declared itself to be in opposition. The statement was made on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the tomb of the late president and party leader, Col Carlos Castillo Armas. MLN leaders repeated that they won the presidential elections but the returns were altered for reasons known to all. They added that Guatemala is suffering a deterioration of its institutions and lacks faith in the democratic process. There is a production shortage in the agricultural and industrial fields, indebtedness, banditry, political violence and social unrest. There is a profound social crisis, they concluded.

In the meantime, it is possible that there will be a democratization of the process of registering new parties. Walter Orlando del Valle, the new electoral registry director, said yesterday shortly after being sworn in that all groups which fulfill the requisites of Guatemalan law can be registered as legal institutions.

No new parties have been registered in Guatemala in many years. The only parties which participate in elections are the MLN, the Institutional Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Party and Christian Democracy. Groups which have tried to register as parties in the past have been frustrated by a series of insurmountable political barriers.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO PAY $1 MILLION FOR CUBAN CEMENT

PA052156Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1843 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras will pay $1 million to Cuba for 20,000 metric tons of cement which the latter will deliver in the next few months. Honduran Economy and Commerce Minister Tabora Bejamin Villanueva made the official announcement today, Wednesday, after negotiating the purchase with a delegation from Cuba's Foreign Trade Ministry.

Cuba, in turn, has shown interest in buying certain Honduran products and in placing some of its own products in the Central American market, but it has not yet been announced if formal negotiations to this effect will begin.

Honduras also bought 20,000 metric tons of Cuban sugar during an earlier shortage of that product.

The political step of continuing to buy in Cuba that which is in short supply in Honduras--which affects the national economy--is interpreted here as very important for the reestablishment of full commercial relations. Tugucigalpa and Havana broke relations 17 years ago.

CHIEF OF STATE TO SELL SHARES IN COMPANY

PA052152Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran information minister announced today, Wednesday, that chief of state Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro gave orders to his lawyer yesterday to sell [retirar] the shares he had in a private company.

According to Information, Culture and Tourism Secretary Lt Col Erin O'Connor Bain, Melgar became concerned over a local newspaper report that revealed his participation as a shareholder in a company involved in investments, exports, distributions, imports and services.

The minister explained that Melgar does not want his participation in private companies to be regarded as a means of growing rich quickly. He recalled that a law on administrative probity was passed during Melgar's administration and added that at the end of his period in office the chief of state will not have any difficulty in showing his report to the public.

NICARAGUA

GROUP OF 12 RETURNS; TROOPS DISPERSE DEMONSTRATORS

PA052049Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2029 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Aviation Company flight which brought the group of opposition politicians called "the 12" to Nicaragua arrived in Managua 90 minutes late.

Thousands of persons bearing placards with welcome messages for "the 12" and antigovernment slogans crowded the air terminal area under an unprecedented police vigilance. Students and workers carried signs with slogans such as "amnesty," "lands for the peasants," "freedom for political prisoners" and others.

The authorities kept newsmen from approaching the runway.

Several radio and television stations had placed their cameras and equipment at the passenger exit area and recorded the first words expressing "satisfaction at again being in Nicaragua" said by "the 12," who really number 10.

Felipe Mantica had voluntarily left the group in Costa Rica and economist Arturo Cruz stayed in Washington where he is employed by the International Development Bank.

12 Reassert Opposition

PA060225Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--"The sons of Sandino (Nicaragua guerrilla general) are going to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship," novelist Sergio Ramirez Mercado, one of "the 12" said today at Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua.

The Nicaraguan people gave them a multitudinous welcome on their arrival.

Rafael Cardona Rivas, president of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL), an opposition coalition of political parties and labor organizations, delivered a welcoming speech in front of the air terminal.

Ramirez Mercado, speaking for "the 12" to give thanks for the welcome, gave a revolutionary-type speech with ample references to Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino as well as to the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). "We are here," Ramirez Mercado said, "to say enough to 45 years of dictatorship, to 45 years of corruption, and to say enough to the disappearance of peasants."

"We are also here to say enough to torture and to political prisoners. We shall unite all the opposition forces emerging with a clenched fist against the dictatorship."

He also said that "at present, without unity, the dictatorship may last for some time, but united we can overthrow the Somoza dictatorship within the deadline all of us Nicaraguans want."

It is estimated that at least 8,000 persons gathered at Las Mercedes Airport and in the small plazas located across from the air terminal.

Hundreds of capital city residents stood along the road leading from the airport to Managua in order to see "the 12" go by. The so-called "march of freedom" of "the 12" continued toward the neighboring city of Masaya, located east of this capital, while hundreds of persons lined the road to cheer the newly arrived group.

In the city of Masaya no less than 10,000 persons greeted the group which carried out activities late this afternoon in the Monimbo Indian community, the scene of a popular uprising which was suppressed by the army.

With the arrival of "the 12," the general opinion of Nicaragua's traditional political opposition is that the unity of the forces opposing Gen Anastasio Somoza's government "has been strengthened." According to the opposition, there is now the possibility of giving "the final touch to the Nicaraguan people's struggle to overthrow the ruling dictatorship."

Troops Break Up Demonstration

PA060150Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 July (AFP)--A demonstration by 30,000 people opposed to Anastasio Somoza's regime was dispersed this afternoon by the army, which used tear gas and fired rifle volleys. The demonstrators supporting the group of 10 prominent exiles, which includes priests, industrialists and intellectuals, who returned to Nicaragua was headed for Masaya (30 km west of here) where they were to join 25,000 more demonstrators.

Repression began when a group of the protesters separated from the crowd and the soldiers cordoning off the march began to shoot into the air and to fire tear gas bombs.

The demonstration, made up of several vehicles and numerous persons on foot, was about 6 km from Managua on the road leading into the city of Masaya. Up to that point, the popular demonstration had proceeded normally. It had begun at the airport with 3,000 persons, and their number swelled during their march through Managua.

This march of opposition to the regime has been one of the largest held in Managua in the past 11 years.

According to the Red Cross, there were no injuries during the incidents that led to the interruption of the demonstration.

Traffic through Managua was immobilized in several parts of the city by order of the military authorities.

Afterward, the group of 10 exiles which had originally headed for Masaya--where an event was to be held in Minimbo, the town where residents rebelled against the government last February--divided into two groups. One group, accompanied by a caravan of vehicles, headed for Masaya. The other group, along with thousands of demonstrators who gathered once again, held a ceremony in Managua in honor of Joaquin Chamorro, the deceased opposition leader and journalist assassinated on 10 January.

In Masaya the army was reinforced and its units were deployed in the neighboring hills to await the announced ceremony.

The caravan of vehicles headed toward Masaya and was greeted by thousands of persons along the road.

FSLN FACTIONS DIVIDED OVER SUPPORT FOR GROUP OF 12

PA051519Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--While the national leadership of the tertiary line of the clandestine Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has granted its "revolutionary recognition" to the anti-Somoza group of 12, the "proletarian" faction of the FSLN denies the 12 authority to lead the Nicaraguan opposition.

The 12, who from abroad have waged a militant campaign against President Anastasio Somoza's regime, denouncing it as "dictatorial and violative of human rights," have also tried to awaken the Nicaraguan people to the need to "unite to achieve a democratic and popular society."

The FSLN national leadership--which advocates armed overthrow of the Somoza government, confiscation of its property and the creation of a democratic army responsive to the people's interests--considers the return of the 12, announced for tomorrow, Wednesday, to be "a positive political contribution to the anti-Somoza struggle." In a communique sent to most of the news media today, Tuesday, the guerrilla organization emphasizes the 12's "patriotic solidarity with the struggle headed by our organization and in their pronouncements, their membership of businessmen, priests, professionals and intellectuals, and their denunciation of the situation of misery and repression in which our poeple live and the administrative corruption."

For its part, the proletarian Sandinist Front emphasizes that "it is not 12, or 20, or 100 men who can rescue us Nicaraguans from our terrible situation. Only the organized force of all the workers and all the people, led by the proletarian FSLN, can give us freedom."

"The bourgeoisie, alarmed over the inefficacy of the dictatorial apparatus and no longer able to halt the popular movement, is now beginning to mobilize intensively to oust Somoza and take power itself," adds the communique addressed to Nicaraguan workers.

The proletarian front's communique also warns that the people should not be deceived and that, "when the bourgeoisie speaks of a 'national government,' it really means a government of capitalists, of the rich, working to make us believe that their interests are the same as those of the people."

The proletarian FSLN also states that the demonstrations, bonfires, rallies and labor and student strikes in recent months "have shaken the foundations of the entire dictatorial apparatus, but the movement has one weakness--disorganization."

The clandestine group calls on the Nicaraguan people to organize in order to "seriously wage the struggle to overthrow Somoza and pave the way for the construction of socialism in Nicaragua."

BROAD FRONT COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT

PA3015417 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 78 pp 1, 16 PA

[Communique dated 21 June 1978 issued in Managua by broad front]

[Text] In the face of the Somoza regime's constant abuse of negotiations, loans and contracts which involve the goods and resources of the nation and commit national credit, which benefit private interests and are contrary to the vital interests of the Nicaraguan people, the broad front emphatically declares:

That upon eradicating the Somoza dictatorship and carrying out the political change we seek, the democratic government that emerges in the immediate future, although respectful of the commitments of the Nicaraguan state with other states and with international organizations contracted within the legal national and international order, will conduct a strict revision of all the contracts, loans and concessions the Somoza regime has undertaken or granted in violation of the laws of the republic and national sovereignty and in violation of the nation's interests, taking whatever measures are necessary in defense of those interests.

[dated] Managua, 21 June 1978

[Signed] Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL)

Rafael Cordova Rivas, president; Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, secretary general; Juan Manuel Gutierrez, Independent Liberal Party (PLI); Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, Constitutionalist Liberal Movement (MLC); Edgard Macias Gomez, Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSN); Mario Aviles Saenz, Conservative Party (ANC) [as published]; Amadeo Vanegas, Nicaraguan Workers Central (CNT); Carlos Alvares G., General Labor Confederation (CGT) (I) [as published]; Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Authentic Conservative Party [Partido Conservador Autentico--PAC]; Roger Miranda Gomez, Nicaraguan Social Christian Party (PSC); Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN)

JURY TRIAL ABSOLVES SANDINIST GUERRILLAS

PA0114447 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Eight Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas whose attack on the Masaya garrison in October failed were absolved by a jury trial early this morning. For 12 hours the jury heard legal allegations of a group of lawyers who saw shortcomings in the presentation of the evidence against the Sandinists.

About 200 people assembled in the entrance to the jury hall were kept under control, hailed the ruling of the distinguished citizens and then staged a demonstration along city streets. The absolved are Carlos Eduardo (Beri) Montiel, Patricia Brenes, Constantino Tapia Roa and Sebastian Escobar, who were present [at the trial]. Alfredo Sanchez, Adela de Escobar, Jorge Bolanos and Alvaro Baltodano, who are in exile in Mexico, were also found innocent.

While the jury met, hundreds of bombs exploded in Monimbo, and shooting between the army and the civilian population was heard, but the outcome of the violence has not been reported.

OFFICIALS, MEDIA SILENT ON SENATE RESOLUTION

PA051807Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[By Federico Villagran]

[Excerpts] Havana, 4 Jul--The country's official media have not made a single comment on the U.S. Senate's resolution to break the limited diplomatic relations linking the governments of Washington and Havana.

Five days ago, the House of Representatives condemned Cuba for its military intervention in Africa and the Senate added a proposal that the White House reinstate the diplomatic blockade which was lifted only after the opening in September of last year of a "U.S. interests section" in Havana under the flag of the Swiss Embassy. It is believed here that the silence of government spokesmen reflects this country's desire to refrain from inflaming a matter which neither of the two parties involved wishes to take to its ultimate consequences.

Contrary to expectations, the Cuban president did not say a single word on the subject in his speech during the final session of the first annual 3-day session of the National People's Government Assembly, which ended here on Friday.

Newspapers also withheld comment on this red-hot subject, to the point of publishing absolutely no reports on what occurred in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

Foreign observers here are saying that the Cuban policy of widely proclaiming their non-participation [inhibicion] in the war in Shaba, Zaire, and the presence silence with regard to the latest Senate urgings is the "pacifist" reply to the new verbal hardline adopted by Washington.

ARMANDO HART DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW MEETING

FL051100Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has departed for Moscow heading Cuba's delegation to the ninth meeting of culture ministers of socialist countries. The meeting will be held from 6 to 11 July. Ohter members of the delegation are Antonio Nunez Jimenez, Miquel Cossio and several officials of the Culture Ministry.

COMMENTARY SCORES 'TREACHERY' OF PRC LEADERSHIP

FL041245Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Jul 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] With the participation of representatives from 149 countries, the United Nations has held a special general assembly on disarmament, a topic which is uppermost in the minds of the socialist community and other progressive forces in today's world. Even though the conclave ended with a weak final document on ideas and principles aimed at halting the arms race, there is no doubt about the importance of the meeting that examined the most burning and immediate problem of modern times and the public denunciation of imperialist circles which are stirring up and encouraging a climate of hysteria and tension.

Valuable proposals aimed at concrete steps toward disarmament were submitted by the Soviet Union, proposals which were highly valued by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who called them inestimable. The USSR and other countries of the socialist community believe that detente and disarmament should be the primary concern of all states. However, those efforts have not been echoed by some governments. Suffice to point out that, while the topic of disarmament was being debated at the United Nations, in the United States itself NATO members met and, at Washington's urging, adopted agreements aimed at accelerating the arms race and even introducing new weapons systems.

It should be noted that in current intergovernmental relations of the NATO bloc the sale and transportation of arms occupies the top position of the agenda. On the side of the most reactionary circles of imperialism are regimes such as Israel and South Africa and, united with all of them, the Chinese Maoist traitors. The Peking leadership believes that a new global war is inevitable, that it can only be postponed and that the delay in unleashing the conflict should be used to rearm and stock the war arsenal.

The Maoists have undertaken an unrestrained race in military preparations. They have established contacts with the FRG, France and Great Britain to buy arms and combat aircraft and have sneakily communicated with the militarists at the Yankee Pentagon. The Chinese leadership has prepared a program called "the four modernizations," which includes agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the army. It should also be added that the modernization of the army has been assigned the most benefits and most of the resources.

The country's economy and scientific and technical research work is directed at caring for the demands of the armed forces with plans to make China a mighty military superpower. Last May the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee pointed out the need for intensifying antinuclear, antichemical and antibacteriological attack training of the troops and has announced it is experimenting with new intercontinental missiles and conventional weapons. Among the measures undertaken by Peking, an increase in the number of nuclear missiles and improvement of tactical missiles, new tanks for armored units, and the designing of fighter aircraft with tactical-technical features similar to the North American F-16 are on the top of the list. The Chinese Navy is undergoing a process of modernization and strengthening. Six destroyers equipped with surface-to-surface missiles have been added to naval units, and other types equipped with guided missiles are under construction. China is experimenting with missile-carrying submarines and is planning to build some equipped with nuclear warheads by 1981.

The imperialists and Maoists are not only plotting in the political and diplomatic arena but also in the campaign of war hysteria, in the provocation of tensions and in an unrestrained arms race which constitutes a serious threat to peace and a boycott of progressive mankind's efforts for disarmament and international detente.

COMMENTATOR RAPS PRC'S 'VICIOUS ALLIANCE' WITH IMPERIALISTS

FL041450Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 78 FL

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] Only 3 weeks separate us from an important foreign ministers meeting of the nonalined movement which will be held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, beginning 24 July. There is no doubt that in recent years the nonalined movement has attained great maturity and depth in its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist pronouncements. This is something which has provoked fears in imperialist foreign ministries whose maneuvers are aimed at dividing and weakening the nonalined movement.

In recent weeks some theoreticians have played into the hands of the imperialists by undertaking a campaign aimed at the nonalined movement condemning so-called hegemony. This campaign smells Chinese inasmuch as the new Peking leadership has used it to accuse the Soviet Union. But this divisionist maneuver directed at weakening the nonalined movement goes beyond that. These theoreticians are trying to eliminate a fundamental principle of the movement, the alliance of nonalined countries with all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Under the guise of so-called independence for the movement, what is being attempted is a confrontation between the nonalined countries and the socialist camp. This is not a new maneuver. In September 1973, during the fourth nonalined summit conference held in Algiers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pointed out: Any attempt to create a confrontation between nonalined countries and the socialist camp is profoundly counter-revolutionary and benefits only imperialist interests. The sole purpose of inventing a false enemy is to make the nonalined turn their backs on the real enemy.

It is significant to note that this confusing campaign coincides with the uproar orchestrated by the Chinese media against Cuba in an attempt to defame our cooperation with the governments of several African countries by proclaiming that Cuba is not a nonalined country. It is even more significant to note that U.S. President James Carter has referred to the nonalined movement three times in recent weeks, his remarks fully coinciding with the new Peking leaders' attacks against Cuba.

Cuba is a founding member of the nonalined movement, but much more important still than this historic fact is the direction it has followed within the movement and in the United Nations which constitutes an endorsement of a clearly defined anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy. Cuba and its people are preparing to receive in September 1979 the chiefs of state and government who will attend the sixth nonalined summit. A modern installation which will serve as headquarters for the representatives of nonalined countries is already under construction. This meeting will contribute to further strengthen the anti-imperialist principles of the movement.

Despite the Chinese leaders' futile efforts in vicious alliance with North American imperialists and in questionable agreement with some haggard theoreticians, the recent victories of progressive countries, such as Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia--to cite only recent examples--point out the inexorable direction of history.

GRANMA PRAISES VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

PA040221Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Cuban Communist Party, has paid homage to the Vietnamese people on occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. GRANMA describes Vietnam as a sure vanguard of socialism in Southeast Asia.

GRANMA stresses that the Vietnamese people, who are making a great contribution to the struggle for lasting peace, independence and social progress, have always said that one of the most urgent problems of the Indochinese peoples is the intensification of the antineocolonialist struggle and the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and bases from that region.

After noting that Vietnam is currently the target of brutal pressure by the Maoist leadership circles of China, GRANMA emphasizes that the peoples' friendship with Vietnam, which was strengthe ed in the heroic struggle against imperialist aggression, is gaining intensity in the phase of socialist construction in the free and reunified Vietnamese nation. Today more than ever, the Cuban Communist Party organ stresses, the revolutionary peoples of the world reiterate to their Vietnamese brothers firm support for their efforts aimed at constructing a socialist society, improving the living conditions of their people, defending their sovereign and inalienable rights, and consolidating their international positions.

COLOMBIAN EDUCATION MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Visit to MINED

FL032015Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1956 GMT 3 Jul 78 FL

[Excerpt] Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada this morning paid a visit to the Ministry of Education [MINED] in Havana where he was received by his Cuban counterpart, Jose R. Fernandez. Consequently, the Colombian minister paid a visit to the Culture Ministry where he met with Minister Armando Hart Davalos. On arrival at the Education Ministry, Mr Rafael Rivas Posada was introduced to the members of the MINED governing council by Minister Jose R. Fernandez, who briefed him on Cuba's education system during the visit.

Received by Vecino Alegret

FL041015Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret yesterday afternoon received Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada and the delegation accompanying him. Vecino Alegret briefed the visitors on his ministry's work.

Visits Isle of Youth

FL051844Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 5 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada has arrived in the Isle of Youth at the head of a delegation from his country accompanied by Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and head of Cuban education. The Colombian delegation visted the former Modelo prison where Fidel and the attackers of the Moncada barracks were imprisoned. The tour of the Isle of Youth Special Municipality will include the Jose Maceo preuniversity rural school and the (Saidi Vier Diaz) high school, which houses students from the People's Republic of Angola. They will also tour the citrus plantations and urban industrial development zones in that territory.

Received by Castro

FL061110Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, yesterday received Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posada, who heads a delegation from that country which is visiting Cuba. Present in the talks were Mrs Isabel (Mayaino) Rivas, wife of the Colombian minister; Vice Minister Doris (Pedrar) de Zambrano; Ernesto Zambrano, dean of the school of medicine of the University of del Valle; (Emilio Aljure Naser), rector of the national university, and his wife Sixta (Base Aljure); and Colombian Ambassador to Cuba Clara Nieto. Participating in the talks for the Cuban side were Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Osmani Cienfuegos, secretary of the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee. During the meeting matters related to education and the two countries' experiences in this field were discussed in a cordial atmosphere.

BAHAMAS

ENVOY DENIES GUYANA WILL BECOME ONE-PARTY STATE

FL051410Y Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Jun 78 pp 1, 14 FL

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Text] Guyanese Honorary Consul Oscar Phillips today denied reports implying that Guyana will become a one-party state with no election, should the proposed constitutional referendum slated for July 10 be approved.

He said at a press conference called to refute "adverse publicity" by the foreign press that the referendum, which is opposed by the Caribbean Conference of Churches, will set in motion a constitutional committee which will draft a new constitution.

He also produced a guideline for the new constitution, including amendments and additions prepared by the governing party of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

Mr. Phillips said: "Our present constitution was made in Whitehall (England) and we have reached a stage of maturity where our constitution should be made in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana."

He also denied that Guyana, a former British colony located in South America with a population of 800,000, is a communist nation.

"We are not a communist country," Mr. Phillips said. "We are a socialist country with a means whereby the government proposes to make the middle man a man."

He said Guyana will continue to be a functioning democratic state with a parliamentary system similar to that of the United States, with a president and vice-president once the referendum is approved and the new constitution drafted.

Recently the Caribbean Conference of Churches voiced their opposition to the proposed referendum on behalf of the Guyana Council of Churches [GCC].

Mr. Phillips said that the Guyana Council of Churches has since disavowed that Caribbean council's statement and said it was the opinion of its secretary general, Dr. Neehal.

He said the GCC is not against the Guyanese Government but that some priests, many of them Catholics, are against the proposed referendum and want a referendum on each point in the government's guideline.

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches said there will be no more elections and Guyana will have a one-party dictatorship. We will have a cabinet and referendums for things which the government proposes," he said.

Mr. Phillips said the GCC publishes a newspaper called CONTACT, which is edited by Ricky Singh, a supporter of Mr. Cheddi Jagan, leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party.

"So you can see why the Caribbean Conference of Churches is taking such an unusual stand," he said.

If the referendum is approved, he said, the Guyana Council of Churches will have the right to present its views on the new constitution.

"The church gets too much involved in politics and should look into the religious aspect," Mr. Phillips said.

The guidelines for the constitutional referendum contain, among other things, according to Mr. Phillips, amendments and additions, including fundamental rights.

The new constitution, he said, will have the same form of administration to that of the U.S., where the president will send matters to parliament, which will then approve or reject it.

"So we have the composition of the right to veto or assent," he said.

Dealing with citizenship as outlined in the guidelines, Mr. Phillips said that presently a foreign woman marrying to a Guyanese man is given a citizenship, but that now the government is proposing that the foreign men marrying Guyanese women have the same rights to citizenship.

Also, he said, children of Guyanese men are automatically given citizenship, but that his government proposes that women have the same rights.

"If the church is against equality for women and children, and against fundamental rights and freedom, then what is the church for?" he asked.

The Guyanese Government is also proposing that elections be held every five years. At present there are 53 elected members of parliament.

Government also proposes, he said, to have ten regional councils which will be represented by ten parliamentarians, so as to have an input of the whole regions.

The Guyanese Government, according to Mr. Phillips, is holding meetings throughout the country drumming up support for the referendum.

JAMAICA

EIGHT OPPOSITION SENATORS RESIGN EN BLOC

FL051420Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jul 78 pp 1, 21 FL

[Excerpt] All eight opposition senators resigned from the Senate yesterday in a move that had the makings of a constitutional crisis. Their action followed an earlier walkout from the Senate chamber, protesting the rejection of a motion related to the Green Bay affair. The en bloc resignation was without precedent in Jamaican parliamentary history. All eight JLP [Jamaica Labour Party] senators handed in their resignations to Governor-General The Most Honourable Florizel Glasspole at King's House after 3 p.m. when at their request they had gone to see him. Resigning were Dr. Ronald Irvine, leader; Mr. Pearnel Charles, Mr. Bruce Golding, Mr. Basil Buck, Mr. Winston Spaulding, Miss Princess Lawes, Mr. Barry Wahrmann, and Mr. Ossie Harding.

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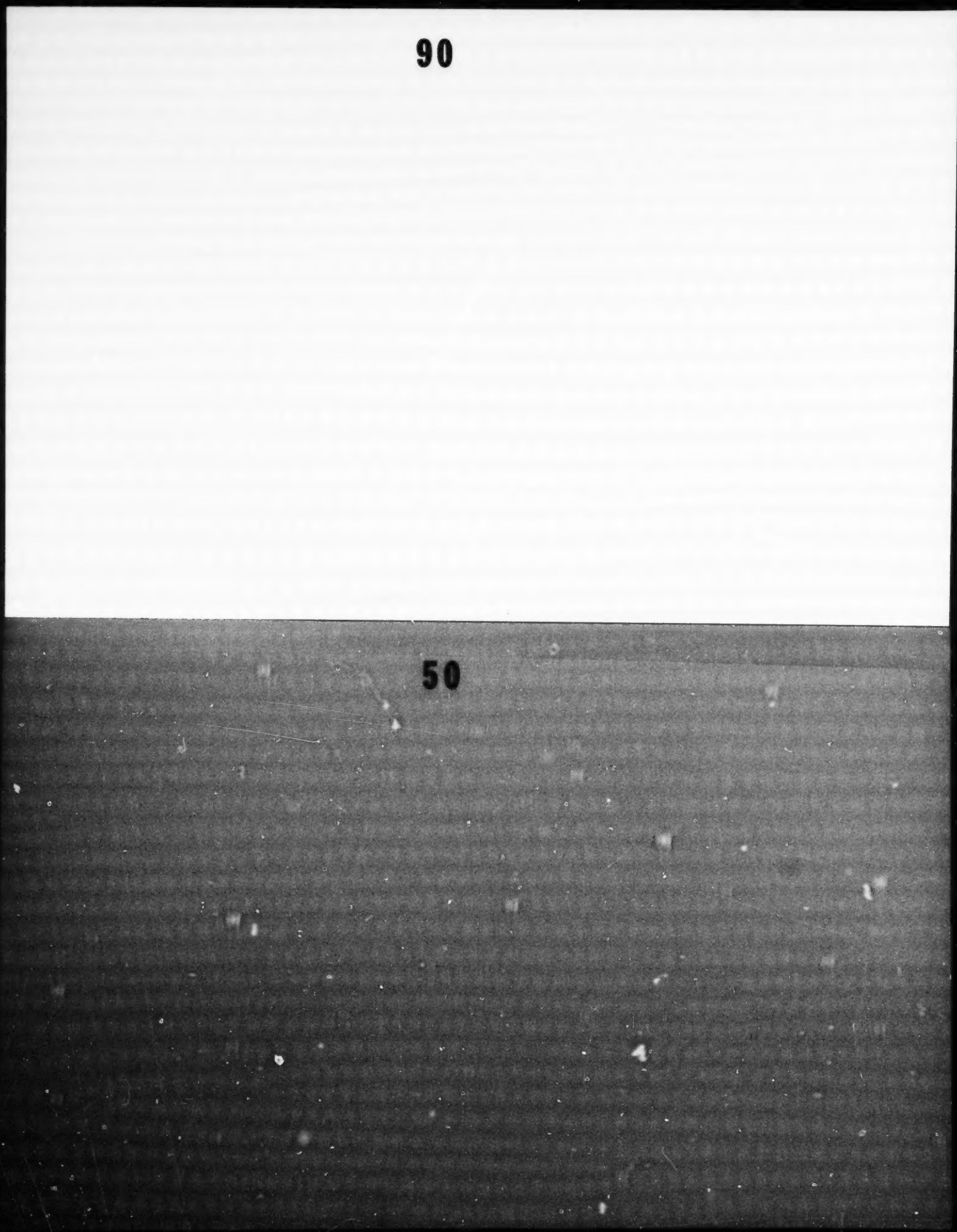
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